

Pembroke Rural District Council

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1962

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P E M B R O K E R U R A L D I S T R I C T

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE
YEAR 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Wisbey and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the district for 1962.

Housing

Good progress has been made in the past twelve months in the building of council houses, except in the Penally area where it has been difficult to obtain the necessary land. Good progress also continues to be made with the modernisation of older properties by means of improvement grants and it is to be hoped that this will continue.

Water Supply

The lack of an adequate supply of water continues and it is to be hoped that the new Pembrokeshire Water Board will give the necessary priority to this area.

Infectious Disease

Apart from food poisoning little anxiety has been caused by infectious disease during recent years, but the outbreaks of smallpox which occurred during 1962 make one realise how important it is that all infants are vaccinated so that some definite immunity exists in the community as a whole.

Again I should like to emphasize how important a part the Public Health Inspector plays in the maintenance of the conditions suitable for healthy living. Much work has been done to implement the recommendations made under the Food and Hygiene regulations and conditions have improved in the shops, boarding houses and hotels.

I should also like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Council and its officers for their continued courtesy and co-operation and to include in this my thanks to my clerk for all her help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P M Bowen

PHYLLIS M. BOWEN, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.

The Clinic,
Tenby.

Tel: 2180

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Resident Population(Registrar General's Estimate).....1962....
6,240.....

	<u>Pembroke</u> <u>R.D.1962</u>	<u>Pembroke</u> <u>R.D.1961</u>	<u>County of</u> <u>Pembroke</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Live Births	84	94		
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	13.5	15.1	17.4	18.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	7.14	2.1		
Still Births	1	3		
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	11.8	30.9	24.08	18.1
Total Live and Still Births	85	97		
Infant Deaths(Deaths under 1 year)	1	1		
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)				
- total	11.9	10.6	31.5	21.4
- legitimate	12.85	10.8		
- illegitimate	nil	nil		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate(Deaths under 1 month)(per 1,000 Live Births)	11.9	10.6	20.9	15.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate(Deaths under 1 week)(per 1,000 Live Births)	11.9	10.6	19.1	
Perinatal Mortality Rate(Deaths under 1 week and Still Births combined)(per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	23.5	41.2	42.7	

	<u>Pembroke</u> <u>R.D.1962</u>	<u>Pembroke</u> <u>R.D.1961</u>	<u>County of</u> <u>Pembroke</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Maternal Deaths	nil	nil		
Maternal Mortality	nil	nil	nil	0.35
Rate(per 1,000 Live and Still Births)				

The infant mortality rate remains lower than the rate for the County and also for the country as a whole. There was again only one death of an infant under 1 year old and the cause of this death was congenital malformation.

Deaths	88	58		
Death rate(per 1,000 pop.)	14.1	9.3	12.85	11.9

The general death rate shows an increase this year and heart disease continues to cause the highest number of deaths, having accounted for 35 of the 88 deaths. Approximately 1/3 of the total number of deaths occurred in persons aged 15 years or over and of these, 39% occurred in persons aged 65 years or over.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
TOTAL (All causes)	50	38
Malignant neoplasms of stomach	2	2
Malignant neoplasms of uterus	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	1
Leukaemia, leukaemia,	-	1
Lymphoma	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	5
Coronary disease, angina,	14	3
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1
Other heart disease	8	9
Other circulatory disease	4	2
Influenza	1	-
Pneumonia	1	2
Bronchitis	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
Hypertrophy of prostate	1	-
Congenital malformations	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	3
All other accidents	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	1	-



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NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

15	Measles
9	Scarlet Fever
3	Pneumonia
1	Respiratory Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS

No deaths from tuberculosis occurred this year but 1 new case of respiratory tuberculosis was notified and 1 was transferred from another area.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. Vaccination B.C.G. Vaccination of contacts and school leavers continues to be carried out in the district. During 1962 84 school leavers (i.e. pupils aged thirteen years and over) were skin tested and of these, 76 required vaccination. The Chest Physician, Dr. Llewelyn Davies, also vaccinates contacts at the Chest Clinic.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

The Mobile Unit of the Mass Radiography Service made 12 visits to Pembroke Dock during the year. Separate figures concerning residents in the rural area are not available but the total number of people taking advantage of this service was 474.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Vaccination Records were received this year of 579 primary vaccinations and 1,096 revaccinations.

Immunisation Records were received this year of 56 complete immunisations against diphtheria and 22 re-inforcing injections, and also of 58 complete immunisations against whooping cough.

Both vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are carried out by the local practitioners and at the clinics. The local practitioners are paid by the County Council on receipt of the record cards each quarter by your Medical Officer.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

During 1962 the County Health Authority changed over from using the Salk vaccine to the Sabin vaccine, which is given orally. This method has been found to be effective and is much appreciated by patients and their parents.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47:- Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under this section.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1962

WATER SUPPLY

Details of the Water Supply are as follows:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Houses Connected</u>	<u>Standpipes</u>
Angle	317	96	-
Bosheston	89	27	-
Carew	763	171	6
Castlemartin	153	39	3
Cosheston	381	116	2
Gumfreston	93	11	-
Hodgeston	33	14	-
Hundleton	470	72	7
Lamphey	351	147	-
Lawrenny	131	13	1
Manorbier	1,005	182	3
Nash	63	9	3
Penally	511	172	-
Pwllcrochan	66	-	-
Redberth	60	24	-
Rhoscrowther	137	24	-
Stackpole Elidor	259	63	-
St.Florence	298	90	-
St.Mary out Liberty	240	106	-
St.Petrox	76	7	-
St.Twynnells	86	13	-
Upton	6	-	-
Warren	90	6	1

General Report

Although the Pembrokeshire County Water Board was formed during the year, there was no transfer of function of the Council's water undertaking. Meanwhile the Council proceeded with the various schemes for improving and extending the existing distribution mains, including a Water Order for the abstraction of water from Park Springs, Manorbier.

As usual there was considerable strain on the undertaking during the summer months, though apart from a few isolated premises a satisfactory supply was maintained throughout the district.

The newly appointed County Water Engineer acquainted himself of the various problems and attended a joint meeting at Tenby, when representatives of the Narberth Rural District Council, Tenby Borough Council, Pembroke Rural District Council and an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and

Local Government were present to discuss ways and means of safeguarding the supply to the parish of St. Mary out Liberty.

However, as the summer approached it became necessary to station one man permanently at the Ivy Tower pumping station, and by this means there were no shortages at St. Mary out Liberty.

From the beginning of August the amount of water flowing to Lydstep and Penally increased by about 50% due to the extra capacity of the recently completed 6" main from Robins Cross to Lydstep. As in the previous year, the War Department continued to supply their own requirements from Park Springs, and in addition, the village of Manorbier was also supplied from this source.

At Castlemartin, the three County Council Holdings continued to receive an indifferent and intermittent supply and it is expected that measures will now be taken by the Water Board to avoid a recurrence of complaints in future years.

There were 17 fractures of the mains compared with 29 the previous year.

Waterworks and Distribution Mains Schemes in Progress Wogaston-Speculation-Hundleton Extension

At the end of the year, all the mains had been laid and work had commenced on the pumping station.

Robins Cross-Lydstep duplicate main.

This urgently required 6" main was completed by August and proved to be highly successful in augmenting the supply to Penally.

Samples of water sent for bacteriological examination during 1962 were as follows:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>
Private Supplies and Wells	-	3	-
Public Supplies	42	-	-
Proposed Public Supplies	-	-	-

SEWERAGE

Schemes Completed
Milton/Carcw Cheriton
Carcw Village
Manorbier Village
Penally Village

Janeston Village. Manorbier

This scheme, which couples up with the Manorbier disposal works, was completed during the year and 31 properties were connected to the sewer. Of the remaining 17 to be connected, 10 are Council Bungalows not quite ready for occupation and arrangements are in hand for the connection of the remaining private houses.

Schemes in progress

Although work did not actually commence before the end of the year on any other new schemes, the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government approved the tenders for the Angle and Lamphey villages, and it was anticipated that work would commence early in the new year.

Schemes under consideration

Lydston Village. Manorbier

Preparations for this scheme were well in hand and it was expected to be commenced and completed during the following year.

St. Florence Village

It was in December that an Engineering Inspector visited the office to discuss various aspects of the scheme, and although no decision was given, there were indications that this scheme would be approved during the following year.

St. Mary out Liberty

Due to the delays in commencing work on the Saundersfoot Sewerage Scheme, this rapidly growing modern community still awaited main sewerage, although a Sewerage Scheme to connect with the Saundersfoot system was submitted for approval.

HOUSING

Comparatively speaking, 1962 was a good year for new Council Housing - a total of 26 being completed compared with 10 in 1961. Of these, 4 were one-bedroomed bungalows for the aged and were the first to be provided in the district.

Indeed, there was increased discussion throughout the year on the housing problems in the district, and following

the Council's decision to offer Council houses for sale to tenants, a number of enquiries were received and one house was sold.

Unfortunately, there were few new sites where planning was sufficiently advanced for building to commence during the following year. However, it seemed likely that during 1963 4 bungalows would be commenced at Rhoscrowther and a further 14 at Lamphey, the latter figure including 4 one-bedroomed bungalows for the aged.

Negotiations proceeded in respect of land at Penally and further dwellings were approved of in Coshcoston and Hundleton.

There were signs, however, that land acquisition and building costs continued to spiral.

A total of 30 private houses were completed during the year and at the end of the year a further 16 were under construction.

Housing Improvement Grants

24 applications were received for discretionary grants, and a further 4 in respect of standard grants. Altogether 22 dwellings were so modernised during the year.

Following discussion on the need to continue to increase the rate of housing improvements the Council received and approved the following reports.

1. Housing Improvement Grants (Discretionary)

In view of the generally low standard of housing within the district, and the perpetual financial restrictions on the building of new Council houses, there is no doubt that there is an urgent need to encourage housing improvements by private landlords.

However, due to the poor condition of the average privately tenanted house, the improvements often need to be coupled with complete reconstruction, and even in the case of an unfit house or a condemned house, power is given to local authorities to accept such re-construction, (Housing Act 1957 Section 16 & 24).

Prior to the Housing Act 1949 which made provision for housing improvement grants, private landlords were either reluctant or unable to provide the necessary standards of improvements and additions, and after statutory action had been taken, local authorities found themselves responsible for the re-housing of the tenants, who in many cases are compelled to wait for years for a new home. It is this factor which has no doubt influenced the Minister to reduce the period of the applicant's interest in the dwelling to 15 years, and the period during which certain conditions are to

be observed to 10 years, (House Purchase and Housing Act 1959).

Over the years, it was found that many local authorities had not taken advantage of their discretionary powers to give housing improvement grants. Furthermore, many applicants found it too costly to adapt or alter the dwelling to comply with the building byelaws, i.e., raising roofs to comply with ceiling heights, and inserting larger windows to provide adequate lighting and ventilation. These problems were overcome by Section 4 of the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 whereby the making of Standard Grants became obligatory on all Councils, and Section 9 of the same Act compels local authorities to state in writing reasons for refusing to give improvement grants, or giving grants of less than the statutory maximum.

Various legislation has repealed previous enactments in the light of experience, and it is interesting to draw attention to the general notes to Section 30 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1950, under which discretionary grants may be given..... "By this section local authorities have power to give financial assistance in the form of improvement grants to private owners in respect of expenses incurred by them in improvement works. This section is permissive and not mandatory, but through the medium of publicity, owners are encouraged to apply for the grants in the knowledge that it is the intention of Parliament that they should be available to all owners willing to comply with the requirements."

However, there is no doubt that the giving of discretionary grants is permissive and it is unlikely that any action could be taken to compel a local authority to reverse its decision, even if the reasons given were not sound.

From a study of the various Acts and numerous circulars, it would appear however, that Parliament intended that the local authorities' discretion should be limited to the question of giving grants as a whole, and not to discrimination of applicants.

This is of course, subject to the dwelling when improved complying with the terms of the grant.

The giving of Exchequer contributions towards improvement grants by local authorities and the power given to local authorities to advance money in respect of the applicant's share of the cost (Section 43 Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958), indicates a genuine desire by Parliament to encourage such grants, and in discussions with officials of the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, there has always been an eagerness to help in all cases of difficulty. Indeed at a recent meeting with the Regional Architect, Mr. Hugh Williams, he declared himself willing to attend, if required, a meeting of the Council to answer any questions or queries relating to improvement grants.

Further recognition of Parliament's concern of housing conditions in country districts is shown in legislation as far back as the Housing (Rural Workers) Act 1926 which also authorised the giving of improvement grants by local authorities and provided for Exchequer contributions of three quarters of the approved cost.

In conclusion, it must be stated that in the light of past experience, modifications will be required to some specifications to include special measures to secure the abatement of dampness or inherent moisture in old stone walls. This can be effected by a number of practical measures which would be approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and for the period of the grant (10 years), this remains the responsibility of the applicant. Most rural houses are without horizontal dampproof courses, and in view of the fact that housing will remain a very great problem in the district, and the fact that no new Council houses were completed in the five years 1956-1961, it is difficult to see how this problem can be overcome without further encouragement of owners to modernise, reconstruct and improve sub-standard houses.

The Committee are therefore recommended to continue their efforts to improve housing conditions within the district by providing financial assistance in the form of discretionary improvement grants.

Housing Improvement Grants

When considering ways and means of increasing the rate of housing improvements, it is necessary to review the progress already made, and to comment on factors that are exclusive to rural districts of a remote character, such as the Rural District of Pembrokeshire.

Historically speaking, most farmhouses are of medieval construction, and in many cases the result of several buildings added together over many generations. Cottage properties are often well over 100 years old and the vast majority of an age difficult to determine. It is this factor alone which makes improvement a most expensive undertaking, and apart from the distance from the nearest building contractor and lack of a public sewer, the cost can rarely be described as reasonable.

There are no streets as such, neither are there sturdy terraced houses suitable for or requiring improvements. Inevitably, we are faced therefore with extensive repairs and costly additions to rural cottages, and whilst the present maximum discretionary grant of £400 may be sufficient for the conversion of a town property, it is felt that there is a strong case for extra financial help in rural areas.

Indeed, it can be pointed out that the present maximum of £400 has remained static since 1949, while building costs have increased at an alarming rate. Even so, the benefits of housing grants to the district can clearly be seen in the appended table, and it is gratifying to record that more than half the improvements completed have been carried out by landlords.

From the economical standpoint, the relative value of cottage properties when modernised, compared with the actual cost, rarely encourages owners to undertake this work, and the reason for the high proportion of rented improved cottages may be due to an effort to attract labour to agriculture. Most farm workers' wives rightly expect modern amenities, and although the district is passing through a period of rural depopulation, there has been a slight easing of this trend.

Because of its predominantly rural character, considerable capital has been invested in general purpose agricultural buildings costing thousands of pounds, encouraged no doubt by financial contributions from the Exchequer. The policy of the various estates and landlords has therefore been to provide a stable and thriving agricultural industry, which in turn would secure guaranteed employment to local inhabitants.

However, it is possible that too much emphasis has been placed on improving farm buildings and too little on the workers' cottages, thereby accentuating the acute shortage of building contractors throughout the district for cottage improvements.

As all local authorities have been invited by the Minister to improve their progress and to notify him of the action proposed before the end of this year, the Council may wish to consider the following suggestions:-

1. Acquisition of suitable property by the Council

It is unlike that this suggestion would ever be an economical proposition, and would only be worthwhile as temporary occupation when modernised with a standard grant for the re-housing of problem families, or those in desperate need.

2. Sewerage Schemes

Some landlords are undoubtedly delaying improvements pending the provision of public sewerage schemes, and the Council will no doubt press on with the present plans to provide this service in all villages.

3. Financial Assistance

Some applicants have experienced difficulty in obtaining a loan covering their share of the cost, and the Council may consider it desirable to lend money for this purpose.

4. Additional grant aid

Whereas the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are empowered to contribute up to one third of the cost of an agricultural building, pressure should be brought upon the Minister of Housing and Local Government to introduce legislation increasing the assistance towards housing improvements, particularly in cases where the overall cost is not "reasonable".

5. Speeding up consideration of grants

Normally applications for grant are considered one month after the planning and building byelaw application, and it is suggested that where the complete application is received and there is no known objection, consideration of grant could be given at the Finance Committee, subject to approval under the Planning Acts and Building Byelaws by the Council, or alternatively applications could be considered by the Council after planning business.

c. Discussion with Estate Landlords

While there is a continuing need to improve farming efficiency, there seems little hope of reducing expenditure on farm buildings, and a transference of this capital on housing improvements. However, discussions with the various estate landlords might prove fruitful.

In conclusion, while there is no cause for complacency, it is considered that with the resources available, much good work has been carried out within the district, and that the rate of progress is consistent with the capacity of the local building industry.

Housing Improvement Grants

Total Number of Applications = 162

Total Number not proceeded with = 4

Discretionary Grant applications received during:-

1954	-	9
1955	-	14
1956	-	21
1957	-	11
1958	-	14
1959	-	28
1960	-	22
1961	-	19
1962	-	24
Total	-	<u>162</u>

Averaged approved expenditure = £1,033

Number costing less than £800 = 70

Number repaid back = 6

Council houses built during 1954 to 1962 = 81

Standard Improvement Grant applications received during:-

1960	-	4
1961	-	10
1962	-	4
Total	-	<u>18</u>

Re-housing of Problem Families

This further aspect of housing was considered at length by the Council, and was a further indication of the serious attitude towards the housing problem in all its diversities.

The following report was received and approved by the Council during the year.

Re-housing of Problem Families

When considering the need to re-house problem families, especially from Council houses, it should be remembered that a large proportion of these families will remain problems for many years. It would be pointless therefore to abandon such a family in an isolated cottage, unless the property were large enough for the purpose, and contained the basic amenities of a water and electricity supply.

It is assumed that in each case, the prime object is to retain the family as a unit, and avoid the children being taken into foster homes or children's homes and thus a charge on public funds. From the sociological standpoint, this is not only most desirable but economically sound, and in recognition of this fact, the Young Persons Bill, now before the House of Lords, proposes to confer on County Councils and County Boroughs, power to do preventive work in the interest of children.

To some extent, the eviction of problem families from Council houses is the admission of failure to foresee and thus prevent such a happening. There can be no doubt that such action should only be taken after all avenues have been explored, and it may be said therefore that as with illness, prevention is better than the cure. Unfortunately there is often no cure for the average problem family, but merely the fervent hope that with the help of social workers, the family will be accepted by society and the children at least taught to live as normal citizens.

Basically, problem families fall into two categories, that is, those living in Council houses, and those in sub-standard and often overcrowded cottages. The re-housing of families from the second group should if possible be carried out in stages, that is to say, an intermediate or second-class dwelling, containing the basic amenities should be first considered, rather than a direct move into

a Council house. Such properties are rarely available when required and local authorities should therefore acquire as and when possible. After repairs and improvements, the dwelling could be occupied by any type of family, rather than remain vacant, and transfer of tenancies could then be undertaken immediately a family shows tendencies to become a problem. It must be realised, however, that suitable accommodation will cost a considerable sum, possibly approaching the cost of a small Council bungalow, and this could only be considered attractive when viewed in connection with an improvement grant, together with financial assistance from the County Council in the event of loss of rent.

It is fortunate that there are few problem families in the district, indeed the general standard of family upbringing is well above average. In the past the Council has always taken a humane attitude towards any family in distress, whatever the background or history, and it is inevitable that failures are bound to occur. It is also true that some families fall into the "problem" category after a period of hard times, and after missing one week's rent, there is a tendency to accept defeat and make no effort to catch up on arrears.

Such families are by-products of the Welfare State, in which it is often to their financial benefit for the breadwinner to be unemployed. When looked at from this angle, there is a lot to be said for making an example of a very bad case as a deterrent to others. The tragedy of such action is the consequent suffering of small children, and if an example is to be made, it should be a case where children are already neglected or not properly cared for.

But whatever the ultimate action, it is important that the subject should be discussed as often as possible, and information gathered on families hovering on the borderline of respectability. If it is accepted that the ratepayer or taxpayer eventually foots the bill, then preventive measures are well worth while. Apart from the Council's own officials, the following is a list of people whose job it is to assist.

1. Welfare Officer.
2. Children's Officer.
3. N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.
4. Probation Officer.
5. Health Visitor.
6. National Assistance Board.

The Council may feel therefore that in future, information on possible problem families should be forwarded to these officers as a preventive measure.

With regard to acquiring and adapting vacant property, it is suggested that it would not be wise to publicise in advance particular properties suitable for problem families but, rather to make approaches as and when such property becomes available. At present one such property is already being rented by the Council at Carcw, and members might feel that the cottage could be used for transitional tenancies, including problem tenants now occupying Council houses.

In any case, it is hardly wise to retain more than one cottage for this use, and to the best of my knowledge there are very few cottages in the district available and suitable as intermediate homes.

In conclusion, it would be wrong to over-exaggerate the need for such dwellings, and the Council would be well advised to take all measures necessary to avoid the creation of conditions which would encourage present tenants to neglect their responsibilities, knowing full well that alternative housing arrangements were theirs for the asking.

Unfit Houses

A total of thirteen houses were closed during the year.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	41
No. of dwelling houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 & 1932 included in previous column.	-
No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	29
No. of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation (exclusive of those in previous column).	12
No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or	

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING YEAR

Housing Act, 1936. Sections 9, 10 & 16

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. -

No. of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of formal notices (By Owners). -

Public Health Acts

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 12

No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices (By Owners). -

Housing Act, 1936. Sections 11 & 13

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made. -

No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders. -

Housing Act, 1936. Section 12

No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made. -

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV - Overcrowding

No. of dwelling houses overcrowded at end of year. Not Known.

No. of families dwelling therein. "

No. of persons dwelling therein. "

No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during year. -

No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during year. -

No. of persons concerned in such cases. -

SANITARY INSPECTION

No. of complaints received. 42

No. of defects or nuisances discovered. 33

Summary of inspections

Dwelling Houses

No. of inspections arising from housing applications. 24

No. of inspections under Housing Act, 1936. 51

No. of inspections in connection with Improvement

Grants. 62

No. of inspections under Public Health Act. 49

Drainage	69
Infectious disease enquiries and disinfections	6
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.,	75
Schools	8
Factories (including bakchouses)	15
Shops (including ice-cream premises)	44
Refuse Disposal	77
Water Supplies	180
Miscellaneous	200

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Only one slaughterhouse is licensed within the district. Regular inspections were made and condemnations were confined almost entirely to parasitic conditions of the liver. The following list shows the number slaughtered up to the end of the year.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>&</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	175	-	42	1,027	243	-
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	86	-	-	51	-	-
Tuberculosis only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

During the year, delivery was taken of a new 18 cubic yard refuse freighter, and the advantages of the larger vehicle soon became evident.

Not only did the machine reduce the number of long hauls to the tips, but the rear-low-loading facilities made the work less arduous, and safer from a traffic standpoint.

During the summer months the normal service was expanded by the use of the old refuse freighter to include

... 1 ... collections in parishes popular with holidaymakers, together with regular collections of litter from the beaches, and the numerous caravan sites.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The new public convenience at Bosherton was completed in time for the visitors, and brought the total of conveniences to four.

No turnstiles are fitted in any of the Council's public conveniences.

RODENT CONTROL

This self-supporting service continued to expand and treatments were regularly carried out on housing sites, sewers and refuse tips. As in previous years, a large proportion of farms in the district renewed their contracts with the Council.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Condemned Food

No food was condemned during the year.

CARAVANS

A total of 28 holiday caravan sites were registered, and licences were issued to cover 1,210 pitches. Appeals were pending in most cases against conditions imposed.

It was found however that the numerous tents continued to give cause for concern as little or no toilet facilities were provided, especially as the majority of tent sites existed only during the peak holiday month.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

INSPECTIONS

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
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(i) Factories in which sections 1,2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be	1	1	-	-
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- (1) -

- (1) -

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
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(ii) Factorics not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	12	17	-	-
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(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises.)	-	-	-	-
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TOTAL	<u>13</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
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J.E.CRIDDLE,

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

